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the road toward what is known as the 'A, B, C,' a kind of triple alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, with the definite object of opposing the encroachments of the United States." He then gives the number of first-class dreadnaughts now in commission or in process of construction by these three powers.

As a substitute for the Monroe Doctrine, Professor Bingham would have us cultivate friendship with our neighbors to the south and form an alliance with the "A, B, C," powers if possible. He thinks it very doubtful, however, whether these powers would be willing to receive us as an ally. His substitution for the Monroe Doctrine, therefore, is, to quote his own words, as follows: "The very next time any awkward situations arise in one of the less firmly established republics, let us at once call a family gathering and see what, if anything, needs to be done." This sounds like a return to the days of the Holy Alliance in Europe, when Austria was commissioned by the powers to put down insurrections in Italy and France was commissioned to put down the constitutional movement in Spain. Professor Bingham fails to realize that conditions in America are quite different from what they were in Europe in the days of the Holy Alliance and from what they are in Europe today. The time has not yet come when the States of North and South America can be called upon to take wise and intelligent action in family conference. A few years ago Mexico would have been classed with the more stable states of Latin America, and yet see the condition of things there today. The United States has always had to undertake many things alone on this continent which in Europe would require concerted action.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

Consular Treaty Rights and Comments on the "Most Favored Nation" Clause. By ERNEST LUDWIG, I. and R. Consul for Austria-Hungary, Cleveland, Ohio. (Akron, Ohio: The New Werner Company. 1913. Pp. 239.)

This book is badly arranged, burdened with unnecessary repetitions, and not clearly written. Nevertheless it is not without some value. The author makes an examination of the powers of foreign consuls in the United States in connection with the probate jurisdiction of state courts. The opinion in *Rocca vs. Thompson* (223 U. S. 317) is contrasted with earlier state decisions and, relying upon a dictum of Mr. Justice Day in that case, the author holds that the United States

Supreme Court has taken a new position in support of consular treaty rights in connection with the administration of the estates of alien decedents. Such rights depending largely upon the most-favored-nation clause, a portion of the work is devoted to a criticism of the traditional American attitude towards it. The author brings together several instances where the United States has sought to gain benefits under the clause in accordance with European construction and adds decisions of state courts apparently similar. The important collection of *Consular Cases and Opinions* by Professor Stowell seems not to have been used in the preparation of the work.

J. S. R.